UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

THE MINT MASTER

January 2020
Volume 68 Issue 1

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

2020 OFFICERS & BOARD

OFFICERS

President	Cindy Cagle	801-869-0584
Vice President	Mike Rek	916-806-0923
Treasurer	Tom Davis	801-487-8691
Secretary	Mike Strasser	801-599-3034
Medals Chair.	Dave Larsen	801-637-1060
Curator	Bruce Griggs	801-703-4081
Newsletter	Doug Nyholm	801-918-9522
Bourse Chair	Bob Campbell	801-467-8636

BOARD MEMBERS

Robie Cagle	801-869-0605
Chris Larsen	801-300-9763
Don Swain	801-652-0124
Robie Cagle	801-869-0605
(Mint Master Assistant Editor)	
Larry Nielsen	801-870-2344
LaVar Burton	801-255-1629
Darin Lee	801-556-0789
James Strasser	Jr. Member

Hospitality Richard Blaylock & Lamar Kemp

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE —- January 2020

Cindy Cagle

I would like to wish everyone a Happy New Year. I want to thank everyone for coming to our Christmas Dinner at our December club meeting. We had a good turnout. I would like to thank everyone who helped with it. A Board meeting is being scheduled and will take place soon so we can organize the activities for the year, the time and place for this shall be sent to you shortly. Board Members, put on your thinking caps and be prepared to discuss many different things, including changes to the Youth Night so we can make everything as enjoyable as possible for this new year. Let's make 2020 a great year for our society!

Cindy Cagle

Contents & Agenda For January

Greetings - Cindy Cagle		**Montgomery's**	**4-7**
Mini Exhibit - TBA		**Slave-Hire Badges**	**9-11**
News & Views - TBA		**Quiz**	**13**
Coin Quiz - TBA		**Cull of The Wild / Toronto**	**14-16**
Refreshments - TBA		**Editors Message**	**20**
		Book Review	**22**

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 2020 SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

This years schedule will be decided upon during the early January Board planning meeting and announced soon.

WITH JANUARY COMES THE UNS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL PROCESS.

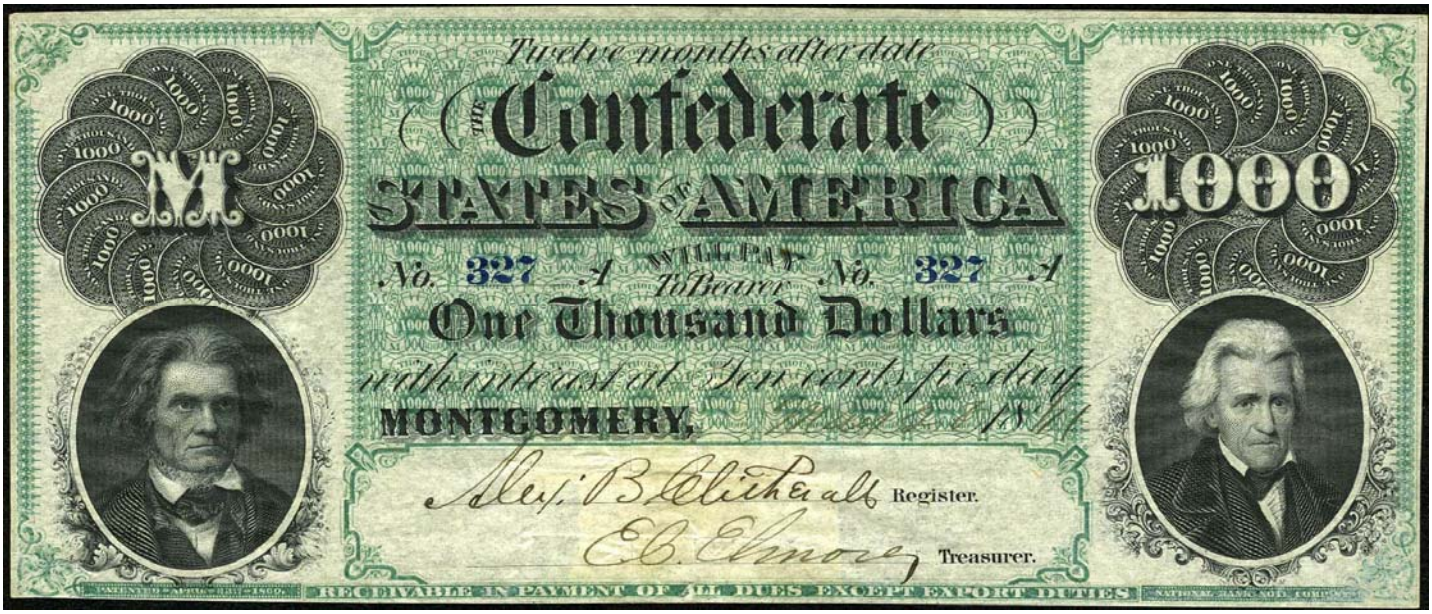
PLEASE RENEW EARLY

MONTGOMERY'S

Doug Nyholm

For those of you who may need a bit more explanation beyond the title of this article, "Montgomery's," as they are called, are the first notes to have been issued by the Confederacy. They refer to the Criswell Types 1 thru 4. These notes consist of the $1000, $500, $100, and $50 dollar denominations with the distinctive green front and issued with the bold location of "Montgomery, (Alabama)" which was the first capitol of the Confederacy.

During the early days of the Confederacy just prior to the outbreak of hostilities at Ft. Sumpter the Confederate congress authorized the issuance of one million dollars of 3.65% interest-bearing notes as of March 9, 1861. These notes were ordered from the American Bank Note Company located in New York. At this time the south had no expertise or talented engravers to produce any such notes or bonds. The American Bank Note Company sub-contracted with the National Bank Note Company, also located in New York, to print the notes. Confederate Treasury Secretary Christopher Memminger ordered the notes and a total of 607 sheets of four denominations each were printed. Each sheet contained a $1000, $500, $100 and $50 denomination. These were delivered to the Confederacy in Montgomery on April 2, 1861 which was just several days before the war began. Although additional Montgomery notes would be ordered these would be the only notes delivered to Montgomery Alabama prior to the outbreak of hostilities. These notes were never intended for general circulation. They accrued interest and documents such as these would normally have been stored in vaults of banks or financial intuitions until they were redeemed. The opposite actually occurred and most of the notes actually entered circulation. This is obviously evident as most surviving notes today show signs of extensive wear. Uncirculated notes are extremely rare. Probably no more than four surviving $1000 notes can be called true Uncs. Many notes show cancellations, more about these cancellations later.


Twelve months after date
The Confederate
STATES OF AMERICA
No. 327 A To Bearer No. 327 A
One Thousand Dollars
with interest at Ten cents per day
MONTGOMERY,
Alex. B. Clitherall Register.
E.C. Elmore Treasurer.
RECEIVABLE IN PAYMENT OF ALL DUES EXCEPT EXPORT DUTIES
1000

The $1000 example contains the portraits of U.S. Vice President John C, Calhoun on the left and U.S. President Andrew Jackson on the right. All the "Montgomery's" contain the signatures of Alexander B. Clitherall as Register and E.C. Elmore as Treasurer. There are a few $500 notes with exception to this that will be dis-

cussed later. Of the 607 printed sheets the current census of $1000 survivors is only 130 examples. A concise census by serial number has been maintained by collectors for many years. This is the only $1000 note issued by the Confederacy and thus is in high demand by collectors not only for the denomination but the design as well. Many have sold well in excess of $50,000 and exceptional specimens can easily exceed $100,000 and they are always in demand.

The second denomination, the $500, is one of only two $500 notes to be issued by the Confederacy. Like the $1000 note it came from the original print run of 607 sheets. The vignette which is entitled "The Crossing" was engraved by James Smille, one of the foremost engravers in America. This engraving also appeared on a $1 note from the North Western Bank of Warren PA plus several other banknotes at a later time.

As stated earlier, there is one exception regarding the signatures on the Montgomery notes that is present on the $500 notes. All $500 notes serial numbered 576 or lower have the regular signature of Clitherall as Register. There are several explanations however there is disagreement as to the true reason but evidently the notes numbered 577 or higher were unsigned when Clitherall resigned effective July 24, 1861. Charles T Jones signed these higher numbered notes and for some reason added the date of July 27, 1861 next to his signature. This created a variety or sub-type for the Montgomery $500 notes.

The rarity of the $500 denomination is very similar to the $1000 notes with the latest census showing 120 survivors from the original 607 issued. Like the $1000, notes in extremely fine and Uncirculated condition are quite rare but retail prices are not quite as extreme as for the $1000's however they can easily exceed $50,000.

The next denomination is the $100 note. This is classified at Criswell Type-3 or T-3. This note has the vignette of a train pointing to the right side of the note. The $100 notes like the previous denominations had an initial print run of 607 but later an additional 1000 2-subject sheets con-

taining a $100 and $50 note were ordered. This brings the total issued to 1606. The difference of a single note (607+1000=1607) can be explained by the shipping of a single sheet of notes to New Orleans in the anticipation of the printing of an additional 5000 sheets. (This printing never occurred) This sheet however was the model for the printing of the Richmond series of $100 and $50 notes which were printed by the Southern Banknote Company in New Orleans.

A second interesting fact is that, as earlier stated, the initial run of 607 sheets were sent to Montgomery Alabama, then the existing Confederate capital, this second run of 1000 sheets of 2-subject notes, $100 and $50, were delivered sometime after May 3, 1861 and after the war had begun.

The same vignette was also used on both the $3 note of the American Bank in Baltimore and a $5 note from the Commercial Bank in Memphis.

Survivorship of the $100 notes as a percentage is lower than the $1000 and $500 notes. This is most likely due to the more extensive circulation of this lower denomination. A recent census puts the survival number at about 184 examples. When one checks the serial number census over three quarters of the survivors are from the second printing with numbers above 607. Recent values for exceptional condition specimens can exceed $25,000 but the $100 note can definitely be purchased for significantly less than the previous two higher denominations.

The final Montgomery note is that of the $50 denomination, classified as Criswell Type-4 or T-4. The issuance of this denomination is exactly the same as that of the $100 with 607 from the first printing and 999 from the second. The second printing of the Montgomery notes were almost confiscated by authorities in New York. These Confederate notes were actually printed and delivered after the outbreak of the war and certain people involved with the printing in the North became aware of these Confederate notes causing officials to narrowly miss confiscating them before they were shipped.

The vignette on the $50 note has been called the most southern or Confederate scene of any of the notes and was not used on any other notes issued by the North. It shows the vignette entitled “Slaves Hoeing Cotton” and was also used on Confederate note T-41 as well as other Southern banknotes.

Survivorship of the T-4 $50 notes according to the census is approximately 176 examples. The survivors include slightly more of the first printings than the $100’s but are roughly similar. Current prices for the $50 notes are similar but slightly less than the $100’s.

All of the Montgomery’s, T1 thru T4 are highly sought after and desired by virtually all collectors of Confederate currency. They are also some of the most beautiful of the Confederate notes. In regard to rarity they are only equal to the T-27 and T-35 confederate notes.

One final word should be said regarding notes with cancellations. Many Confederate notes were cancelled in

multiple manners when they were redeemed, and Montgomery's are no exception. Even some so-called AU or Unc. $1000's are known with cancels, but technically a uncirculated note with a cancel cannot realistically be categorized as a true uncirculated note. These cancelations come in several different types.

Cut Cancel

Punch Cancel

Hammer Cancel

Stamp or Endorsement Cancel

These can be explained by images shown here more easily than text. These cancellations technically as far as Confederate collectors do not reduce the grade but is noted as such and may reduce the value.

For anyone considering putting together a complete Criswell type collection they must have deep pockets in order to obtain the Montgomery's. Confederate currency became immediately worthless after the war but modern collectors have certainly changed that.

Stack's Bowers Galleries is Pleased to Announce

The D. Brent Pogue Collection Part VI

March 18-20, 2020

1875-S Liberty Head Double Eagle. MS-67 (PCGS) CAC.

The Finest Known Type II Liberty Head Double Eagle in Existence

The sale of The D. Brent Pogue Collection Part VI will be held March 18-20, 2020, in Baltimore, Maryland as part of our Official Auction of the Whitman Coin & Collectibles Spring Expo.

For more information visit StacksBowers.com

The D. Brent Pogue Collection

LEGENDARY COLLECTIONS | LEGENDARY RESULTS | A LEGENDARY AUCTION FIRM

123 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019 • 800-566-2580
1231 East Dyer Road, Suite 100, Santa Ana, CA 92705 • 800-458-4646
Info@StacksBowers.com • StacksBowers.com
New York • California • New Hampshire • Hong Kong • Paris

SBG UNS Pogue VI Announce 191223

Stack's Bowers GALLERIES

America's Oldest and Most Accomplished Rare Coin Auctioneer

#

SLAVE-HIRE BADGES

Doug Nyholm

Several years ago, I acquired a book entitled "Slave Badges and the Slave-Hire System in Charleston South Carolina 1783-1865." The book was authored by Harlan Green, Harry S. Hutching Jr. and Brian E. Hutchings. I wrote a book review regarding this fascinating book and thought that I would write a more extensive report about these interesting Slave-Hire badges. I acquired this book while working for Heritage and became interested when several of these very rare badges were consigned to one of their auctions.

These badges were authorized for use by several southern cities but to date only those identified as being from the city of Charleston South Carolina have been discovered. One interesting fact is that more slaves were imported through Charleston than any other city.

Other cities with similar ordinances, but as to date with no known slave hire badges were:

Savannah
New Orleans
Richmond
Wilmington
Mobile

Over the years there have been several authors who have speculated about their use and exactly how they were used but until this noted book was published in 2004 much of what was known has been contradictory or in some cases erroneous. The laws which initiated these badges were written in 1783 but presently the earliest badge known is dated 1800.

The first documents regarding these badges as a historical item was in 1901 in Charleston during an exposition during which souvenir seekers acquired a number of them.

Even during this period shopkeepers had what was being marked as slave badges and at that time counterfeit badges were plentiful, similar to the plethora of fake brothel tokens today.

The badges come in various shapes, sizes, and types and virtually all have been dug and show poor striking and extensive signs of wear including environmental damage.

These slave badges were made every year from 1800 to 1865 with only three years of no known survivors. The city of Charleston issued tens of thousands of these badges through the years and collected fees for each one which, again, over the span from 1800-1865 generated tens of thousands of dollars for the city coffers.

Early research stated incorrectly that all slaves in Charleston were required to wear these badges. During an interview with a slave in 1903 he stated that there was no shame in wearing one. In actuality it allowed the salve to have a small bit of freedom and if hired out would allow the salve to make a profit from his labors. They also gained a bit of trust. These badges were in fact despised by poor whites feeling

that it did indeed give the slave some independence and also allowed them to cut into their business and meager profits. When a slave master died the slave was usually inherited by remaining family members. These family members did not always require their skills or services, and this further angered the poor whites further cutting into their businesses and many times undercutting them as often the slaves were then hired-out.

Their primary use was by the slave owners and their slaves in order to allow the slaves to be hired out to other people or plantation owners based upon their skills. Not only would the slave owner benefit financially but the slaves themselves would be able to receive a percentage of the fees that were paid for his services. Just as today, where there are many different skills in the workplace, during the years of slavery individual slaves obtained specific skills. These badges were struck in copper with the city name of Charleston, the date (year), and a serial number. Finally, the occupation or skill of the slave would be imprinted. One little known fact is that with the date or year on the badge it was required by law to be renewed annually.

The occupations used or noted on the badges are as follows:

Fisher
Servant
Mechanic
Porter
Fruiter
Huckster
#

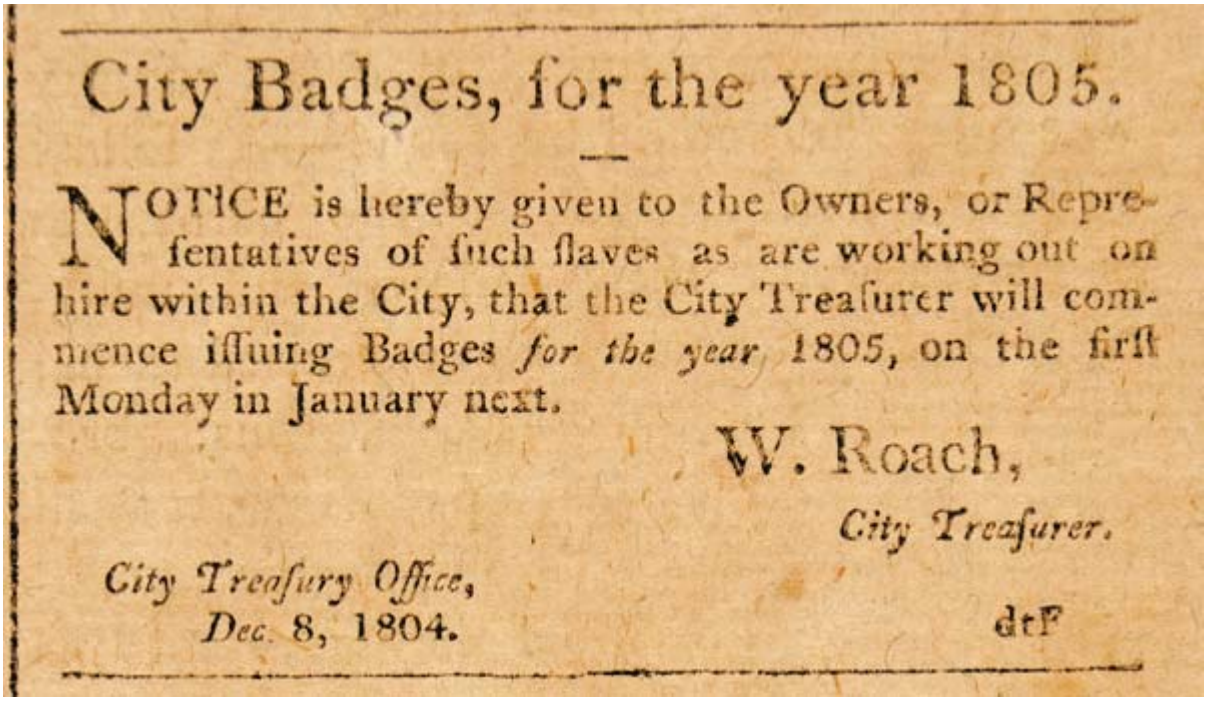
Other skills possibly could have been used or stamped on badges, but the above list is what is currently known. The Huckster and Fruiter titles were essentially the same skill with Fruitier by far the most commonly observed which replaced huckster

These badges came in various shapes such as square, oval, octagonal, round, diamond and variations on all of these basic shapes. Many came with a single hole which would allow them to be worn around the neck with a lanyard. Others had as many as four holes which would permit them being sewn onto the slaves clothing. When a slave was hired out they would be required to at a minimum show their badge upon request or plainly have it visible. They would be arrested if the badge could not be produced.

Union troops after the war looted and removed many documents and items. Subsequent generations have searched and dug many artifacts including a number of these slave badges. Some have been damaged, bent, and even broken indicating they were purposely discarded, possibly by the slaves themselves after being freed.

Collecting of these badges is popular and they have sold for as much as $25,000 each. Many are easily in the $10,000 range, some a bit more, some less. These excessive prices have led to the counterfeiting of

these badges and many are offered on eBay and other similar sites for only a few hundred dollars. Any badge which seems to be a bargain such as this is almost assuredly a fake. Even those selling for several thousand dollars should be suspect unless expert identification is sought. They are another interesting aspect of someone collecting anything old and interesting. They are definitely a historical aspect from a dark period in our nations history.

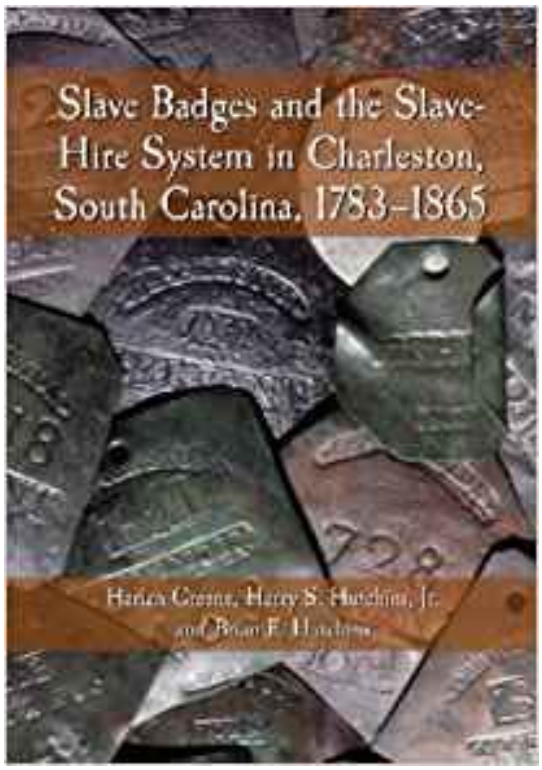


City Badges, for the year 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Owners, or Repreſentatives of ſuch ſlaves as are working out on hire within the City, that the City Treaſurer will commence iſſuing Badges *for the year* 1805, on the firſt Monday in January next.

W. Roach,
City Treaſurer.

City Treaſury Office,
Dec. 8, 1804. dtF



SIGNATURE® & PLATINUM NIGHT® AUCTIONS

January 8-13, 2020 | Orlando | Live & Online

Select Highlights from Our Official FUN 2020 Auction
Visit HA.com/1311 to view the catalog or place bids online.

1879 Flowing Hair Stella
PR67 Cameo PCGS

1857-O Twenty Dollar
AU58 NGC

1907 High Relief Twenty
Wire Rim
MS67 NGC

1907 High Relief Twenty
PR66 NGC

1860 Clark, Gruber Quarter Eagle
MS63 NGC

1860 Clark, Gruber Ten Dollar
Pikes Peak
AU58 NGC

1861 Clark, Gruber Ten Dollar
MS60 NGC

1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty Dollar
Octagonal
MS65 NGC

1874 Bickford Ten in Copper
Judd-1375
PR64 Red and Brown NGC

For a free appraisal, or to consign to an upcoming auction, contact a Heritage Consignment Director today. 800-835-6000

DALLAS | NEW YORK | BEVERLY HILLS | SAN FRANCISCO | CHICAGO | PALM BEACH
LONDON | PARIS | GENEVA | AMSTERDAM | HONG KONG

Always Accepting Quality Consignments in 40+ Categories
Immediate Cash Advances Available
1.25 Million+ Online Bidder-Members

HERITAGE AUCTIONS
THE WORLD'S LARGEST NUMISMATIC AUCTIONEER

Heritage Numismatic Auctions, Inc. AB665, Currency Auctions of America
AB2218 Paul R. Minshull #AU4563. BP 20%; see HA.com 56800

The Money Quiz

Southern States / Confederacy / Motto Questions this month.

#

1. Which of the following coin(s) was not minted by the Confederacy?

   A) 1861-O Half Dollar
   B) 1861 Confederate Cent Pattern
   C) 1861 Confederate Half Dollar
   D) 1861-D Gold Dollar

2. The rare T-35 Confederate “Indian Princess” note is what denomination?

   A) $5
   B) $10
   C) $20
   D) $100

3. Which President objected to the use of the motto “In God We Trust?”

   A) Abraham Lincoln
   B) Ulysses S. Grant
   C) Theodore Roosevelt
   D) Franklin D. Roosevelt

4. Of the following mottos, which one(s) appeared on pattern coinage?

   A) God And Our Country
   B) God Our Trust
   C) In God We Trust
   D) In God Is Our Strength

5. In what year was the motto ‘In God We Trust” placed on our currency?

   A) 1935
   B) 1945
   C) 1957
   D) 1963

CULL OF THE WILD

Modern Day Treasures Culled from Circulation

by Mont Toronto

Happy Holidays!

I hope everyone has had a Merry Christmas and a wonderful holiday season so far! I was very disappointed I had to be out of town for work when we held the Christmas dinner, but I'm sure it was a fantastic evening.

As far as what I've been searching this month, I've continued to plow through sorting a lot of the 2019 quarters I've accumulated while hunting for the Ws, as well as reducing the other initial "set-asides" of quarters that seemed interesting. Pro Tip: sometimes a few days of not CRHing helps you get better perspective on what you want to hold onto. I think 80% of the coins I'd first set aside as being "interesting or unusual" ended up back in my returns bucket after a few weeks off and re-examining—particularly coins that I first set aside for their toning.

However, since I've probably worn out your interest in quarter specimens over the last few issues, I'll share a few other denominational finds I've found.

Here's my FAQ for the month:

How should I store my culls?

I have a few ways that I've approached storage. If a coin is one-off type of interesting specimen, I'll put it in a 2x2 flip and then put it in a 20-pocket album sheet so I can easily look through what I've found. I make sure to mark in the bottom right corner what about the coin made it a keeper for me—whether it's a obv/rev die crack, toning, or repunched mintmark, etc. Sometimes it's not immediately apparent when I'm going back through them later.

If I've found more than about ten specimens of a unique trait—as with the "Dripping Hat die chip" on the 2019-P 25c Frank Church River of No Return quarter—I'll use a plastic tube until I've got a roll's worth, then put them in a paper roll with the description written.

For coins that I do multiple stages of searching for, like pennies, I'll break them down into plastic tubes of Year and Mintmark before I go through them individually while referencing my *Cherrypicker's Guide* and other error-related information that I've printed off from online sources.

As far as sourcing your storage supplies, I will absolutely always recommend supporting our club members' businesses.

If you've found anything interesting in your own collecting from circulation, I'd love to hear about it! I am open to including another club member's finds in this column and celebrating each others' success!

Now, onto the good stuff!

THIS MONTH'S SPOTLIGHTS

1942 P - 5c Jefferson "War Nickel" (Type 2, 35% Silver)

Description: I came across this while hunting rolls of nickels. Nicknamed a "war nickel," it got its name from the composition change due to need for nickel in armor-plating for the military during World War 2 between 1942 and 1954. To reduce the amount of nickel diverted to five-cent pieces, the 25/75% nickel-copper composition was changed to 56% copper, 35% silver, 9% manganese, as this fit the electrical resistance requirements for vending machines. War nickels, while not abundant, can still be found in boxes of circulating nickels, as many people are not aware of the silver content.

Identifying Marks: Mintmark on the reverse is prominent and centered above the Monticello device. "War Nickels" contain 0.056 Troy ounces of pure silver. This design was the first nickel issue to feature a mintmark for Philadelphia.

URS: 26 (5.0-6.0 million estimated surviving, *PCGS*)
Book Value*:* $20 (MS-65); $24 (MS-66); $75 (MS-67)
GC Auction Value: $11.81 avg. (PCGS MS-65, Dec. 2018, part of 11-coin set sold for $130); $48.63 avg. (NGC MS-66, Oct. 2019, part of 11-coin set sold for $535); $120 (NGC MS-67, Feb. 2019)

1942 D - 5c Jefferson Copper-Nickel Alloy (Regular Strike)

Description: I came across this in the same box as the "war nickel." This find taught me that not all 1942-1945 nickels contained silver. It turns out, the composition change occurred partway through the 1942 minting year, so a 1942 regular copper-nickel strike means it was made early in 1942. A key date in the wartime years, a high grade of this regular strike can still bring a decent premium.

Identifying Marks: Mintmark on the reverse is small and near the bottom-right corner of Monticello.

URS: 27 (6.0-7.0 million estimated surviving, *PCGS*)
Book Value: $50 (MS-65); $60 (MS-66); $150 (MS-67)
GC Auction Value: $14.64 avg (PCGS MS-65, Jan. 2017, part of a 2-coin 1942 D set sold for $29.27); $46 (PCGS MS-66, Oct. 2019); $100 (PCGS MS-67, Nov. 2018)

1962 D - 1c Lincoln Memorial Cent Die Break

Description: This was one of the first Lincoln cent errors that I came across and noticed while methodically sorting through my 30,000 cent hoard, starting with the 1960s. The dot below the T stood out to me as I scanned "LIBERTY" for die doubling. Realizing the dot was not a foreign substance, I researched and concluded that it was a die break, which can account for anomalous regular and irregular geometric shapes minted onto the surface of a coin.

Identifying Marks: The break looks like a tiny little dot of copper below the "T" in "LIBERTY."

URS: Unknown, probably very few, given the difficulty of finding any corroborating specimens.
Book Value: N/A—not listed
GC Auction Value: N/A

2019 D - 1c Lincoln Shield Cent Die Crack

Description: This is a common error that I was made aware of on the CoinCommunity.com error forums. Someone commented on finding this die crack on a 2019 Lincoln cent, and a responder stated that die cracks along the edge of the shield device have been pretty common the last few years, suggesting it's a pattern weakness and may continue until the US Mint decides to strengthen the design, as they have been known to do with other coin denominations. I now check every shiny cent that I come across in change. Even if it doesn't drive a premium, it's a fun error to have in your collection.

Identifying Marks: Lincoln bust obverse, shield reverse. The die crack shows as a thin irregular line that traces along the crest/middle of the reverse shield border above "PLURIBUS." To the naked eye, it looks like an extra shine on the crest border.

URS: Unknown, quite common.
Book Value: N/A—not listed
GC Auction Value: N/A

This concludes another month's installation of the "Cull of the Wild." Please come chat with me at a club meeting if you want to talk modern errors and oddities!

- Mont Toronto

KAGIN'S AUCTIONS OFFICIAL AUCTIONEER

ANA National Money Show® | February 27-29, 2020 | Atlanta, Georgia

Register Now and Reserve Your Catalog!

Highlights Already Consigned to the Kagin's Official 2020 ANA National Money Show Auction

1895 Silver Dollar PR67

Finest Known $2 ½ Templeton Reid
PCGS MS61 CAC

1792 Half Disme

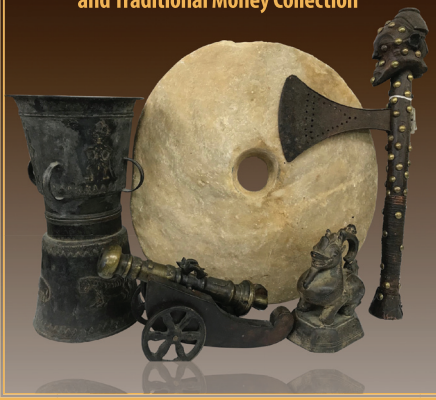
Confederate Bank Note Collection

1892 Quarter Dollar PR67

Fr-1133-L $1000 1918
Federal Reserve Note San Francisco

ANNOUNCING:

The Fabulous Ken Hallenbeck Odd & Curious and Traditional Money Collection



Fr-268 $5 1896 Treasury Note, PMG 45

$50 1851 Humbert .887 NGC MS-61

ANNOUNCING:

The William Henderson-Christopher Marchase Collection of Lesher Referendum Dollars
The Most Complete Extant and the #1 Registry Set

Unique Lesher Trademark Type

Experience the Kagin's Difference!

- The industry's only LOYALTY PROGRAM that give you 1% of hammer back in credit on future auctions
- Free ANA memberships and educational reference books

Reserve your printed catalog for Kagin's upcoming 2020 auction or save a tree to receive a link for the electronic version and get $10 towards your purchase in this auction

Contact us at : kagins.com, by phone: 888-852-4467 or e-mail: info@kagins.com.

97.77 oz.
S.S. Central America
Kellogg & Humbert Ingot

Contact Don@Kagins.com or call 888.8Kagins to speak directly to Donald Kagin, Ph.D. for a FREE Appraisal for our next Official ANA auction or outright purchase!

Kagins Mint Master NMS Reg/Bid Ad 12-23-19

STORAGE SOLUTIONS FOR:

- IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS
- DATA & HARD DRIVES
- JEWELRY
- CASH OR CASH EQUIVALENTS
- PICTURES
- BULLION
- COINS & COLLECTIBLES
- FIREARMS
- CRYPTOCURRENCY HARD DRIVES

GRAND OPENING PRICING
Good Until October 20, 2018
(After October 20th, prices will double)

3"x 5" x 22"	$33.00	$250
3" X 10" x 22"	$29.99	$400
5" x 10" x 22"	$49.99	$600
10" X 10" x22"	$69.99	$900
30" x 60" x 22"	$125.99	$2500

***Key deposit may be required**
No ID Required
No Key Deposit Required

CUSTOMER ACCESS 24/7

1231 W South Jordan Pkwy, Suite B,
South Jordan, UT 84095

801-569-3000
Office Hours: M-F 10 AM – 5 PM

SAFE HAVEN PRIVATE VAULTS

SECURITY

Our security systems work together to create a completely secure location for everything that is stored inside.

Our Security Features include:

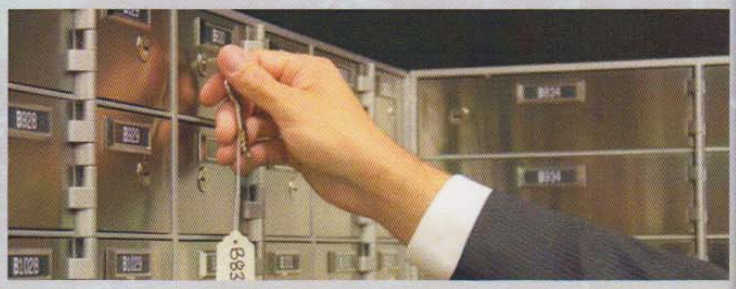
Steel and ballistic grade walls
Bullet proof glass
Motion and Pressure Sensors
Over 30 cameras with 24/7 monitoring
Third party monitoring
Backup power
State-of-the-art fire protection systems
Retina scanner
Keypad door locks
And More!

NO ID REQUIRED

Utilizing our State of the Art Retina Scanner, you can access your vault without identification.

24/7 ACCESS

Unlike a bank or some other off-site storage locations, you have access to your vault 24 hours, 7 days a week, 365 days a year!



CONTACT US TODAY!

(801)569-3000

info@safehavenvaults.com

WWW.SAFEHAVENVAULTS.COM

Got Stamps?

Old letters – Old postcards?

Do you have an old collection or accumulation of stuff that you don't know what to do with? ***I can help!*** Call me to discuss what items you have. Whether you just want to know what the value is or if you want to sell them. We can discuss what options you have to dispose of your items or I can give you a free verbal appraisal based on the current market value. Either way you will know what you have and can then make intelligent decisions as to what to do with it. Give me a call. It will be worth your time.

Dave Blackhurst

801-580-9534

#

GLEN BECKSTEAD COLLECTABLES

Visit My Table At Local Coin Shows

Always Buying Coins & Collectables

801-699-1728

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Happy New Year to all. Do you, or have you made your New Year's "Coin Resolutions" yet? What is that special coin you would like to acquire or which of your collections are you striving to complete? There is virtually always a key coin that is missing from your collection. Some of us will be able to get that special coin and some will only be able to dream, but that's all part of the fun isn't it? I have three such coins on my bucket list and probably will only dream of at least two of them. My first and most wanted coin is a Gobrect Dollar. There are several types but my favorite is the 1836 Name below base. This coin is most likely not going to grace my cabinet as it is in the area of $75,000! A less expensive Gobrect can run about half that price but would still be quite a stretch. Heck, new cars cost that much, why do I need a new car anyway. The second coin on my list is an 1856 Flying Eagle cent. This is a bargain compared to the Gobrect at $15 to $20 thousand. Again about the price of a new roof I need to put on my home this spring. Do I really need to stay dry? Finally, Number three is a 1916 Liberty Standing quarter in at least AU-58 or better. I have the rest of the set and this is the key to the set, as I stated, there is always one. This coin is a bargain compared to the first two and I almost have my wife talked into it, I think. Maybe my 2021 coin resolutions will include this coin. This is one reason I like books so much. As we all get older realization comes that we can't take our coins with us. We are really only stewards caring for them as history for a short period of time. The knowledge and friends we make along the way is something tangible which we retain forever, hopefully. My resolution then is to become a better person, to share my knowledge with all of you aned to continue to enjoy the greatest hobby on earth. May all of you see your resolutions to be easy to attain and again Happy New Year.

Ralph R. Muller

P.O. Box 9088

Salt Lake City, Utah 84109

801-581-0991

#

Member ANA-UNS-OCC-SPMC-FCCB

E-mail mullerralph@gmail.com

BUY—SELL—APPRAISE COINS & CURRENCY

Editors Circulation Find!

A friend of mine manages a Taco Time restaurant and was assisting at the drive-up window when a customer paid for his meal and used this 90% Silver half dated 1952-S!

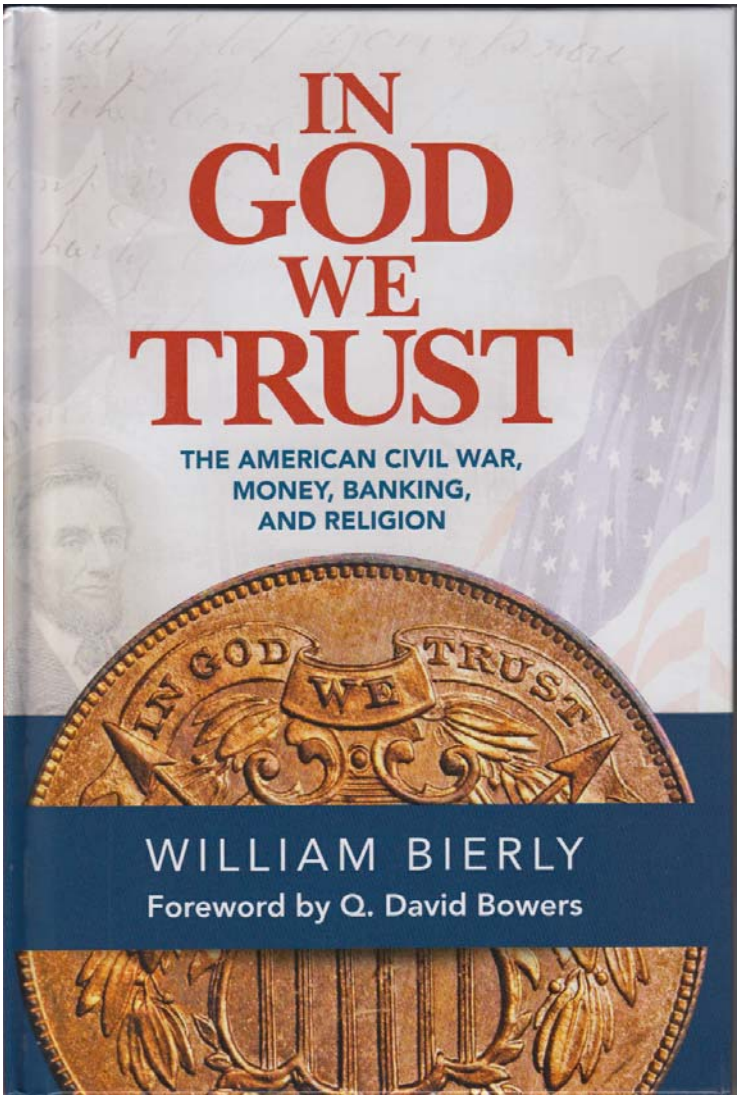
He saved it for me and most likely someone spent part of a coin collection or was ignorant and just wanted to get rid of a bulky old half dollar.

I haven't heard of a silver half, yet a Franklin, being spent in well over a decade. Strange things still can happen.

BOOK REVIEW

IN GOD WE TRUST

William Bierly


IN GOD WE TRUST
THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, MONEY, BANKING, AND RELIGION
IN GOD WE TRUST
WILLIAM BIERLY
Foreword by Q. David Bowers

I received this book on Christmas Eve after pre-ordering it from Whitman several weeks ago. I was intrigued by the title and wasn't sure what could fill a book of 336 pages with a title like this. As with most titles from Whitman, of which I own most of them, I have found that one will rarely, if ever, be disappointed.

I was pleasantly surprised as this book, as stated in the forward by Q. David Bowers, it contains virtually everything that can possibly be written on the subject.

As we all know the first use of the motto "In God We Trust" appeared on the two-cent piece dated 1864. This was just prior to the final days of the Civil War when the country was tired of several years of the bloody conflict. Sentiments were running high regarding the countries religious sentiments, but much much more was responsible for the enactment of the law and this motto which was to appear on our coins and later currency.

This book delves into the people, events, and everything behind the motto. Many may not know of the different wording proposals and this book covers them all. Several different mottos were proposed both on pattern coinage and documentation until "In God We Trust" was decided upon.

This was a turbulent time in our nation's history and indeed this book covers every aspect of "In God We Trust."

Finally, the book is hard cover and in full color printed on high quality gloss paper. It is available from Whitman books with a list price of $29.95. It will make a welcome addition to my library and I highly recommend that you add a copy to your library.

Make your plans now to attend the January Coin Show!#

Yes, there will be prizes at our meeting in January. They will be announced during the meeting however.

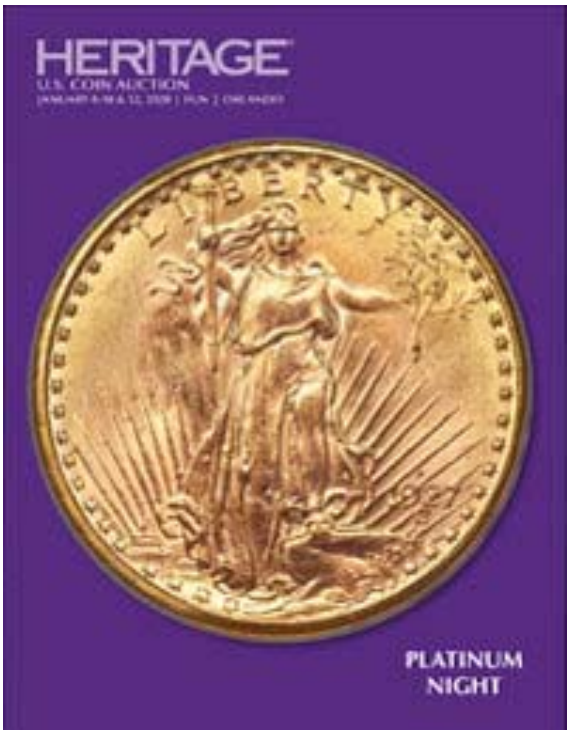
The **Buy Of The Month** will be two different Innovation Dollars.

UPCOMING FUN AUCTION BY HERITAGE

The FUN auction is coming up January 8-12 and my box of Heritage catalogs arrived on Christmas Eve. Gracing the cover of their Platinum Night coin auction is a magnificent 1927-D Saint Gaudens Double Eagle. Catalogued as the rarest regular-issue 20th century coin with only seven examples publicly available and in PCGS MS-65+ condition. This coin will probably exceed $2 million dollars, possibly much more, and has a fascinating 6-page description and write-up regarding this special coin. It will cross the auction block with a complete collection of Saints in January 9th, all of which are in or near condition rarities. I am a bibliophile and in addition to regular books Heritage always creates very special auction catalogues with information and details often not easily found elsewhere. Their auctions catalogues are a reference library all to themselves.

Following the Saints is a single NE Shilling and a dozen 1652 Massachusetts Oak and Pine tree coins. Additional notable rarities include three Chain Large Cents, a early Proof 1822 Large cent and not one but two 1794 silver dollars. One of the most notable among Morgan dollars is a virtually un-improvable 1892-S in PCGS MS-66. Closing out the copper and silver offering is a near perfect MS-67 1921 Peace Dollar and a 15 -piece cent to Trade Dollar Proof set from 1873.

For the gold offerings they begin with an 1855 Ty-2 gold dollar graded NGC Proof-66*, the finest of seven known examples. Next is a MS-63 1796 Quarter Eagle with no stars. Then you have a chance to grab an 1879 Stella as there are five offered in this auction. Finally, an 1849 Mormon $5 in AU-58 is offered. This is a truly remarkable Platinum Night, but it doesn't end there with three other catalogues offering a multitude of currency and other coins.



Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com

Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com

Infinity Coins
Kevin Josephson
545 Shoup Ave Suite 108 A
Idaho Falls, ID 83402
208-201-5007
infinitycoins@gmail.com
www.infinitycoins.net
Buy-Sell-Trade
• Coins
• Paper Money
• Gold & Silver Bullion
• California Gold
• Supplies
• Appraisals
• Scrap Gold, Silver & Jewelry Buyer
• Diamonds
ANA #R3147615

UNS Membership Application

Application for membership in the "Utah Numismatic Society"

P.O. Box 65054, Salt Lake City, UT 84165

Name(s) of Applicants:_____

Address:_____

E-Mail:_____

Phone Number:_____

Signature:_____

ANNUAL DUES

$30 Family # $20 Adult # $5 Junior / Under 18 #

By signing this application I acknowledge that I have never been convicted of a felony.

Where & When we meet:

Second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M.

Columbus Center / 2530 South 500 East, SLC, UT 84115

The Utah Numismatic Society is now enjoying its 68th year serving collectors in Utah. We sponsor an annual coin show held in Sandy which you may have attended. Our monthly meetings are held on the second Tuesday in Salt Lake City. We have many knowledgeable as well as novice and beginning collectors in attendance every month.

Our monthly publication entitled "The Mint Master" contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the 'Counterfeit Corner,' 'Book Reviews,' 'Young Numismatists,' as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

Our meetings include Bourse, Auctions, expert speakers as well as our annual "Youth Night" and "Summer Picnic."

We invite you to attend one of our meetings held at the Columbus Center, 2530 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City.

Quiz Answers

1. All were minted by the Confederacy
2. A $5
3. C Theodore Roosevelt
4. A, B & C
5. C 1957